

ANNUAL REPORT

7

OF THE

TRUSTEES AND SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL

OF PENNSYLVANIA.



HARRISBURG:

A. BOYD HAMILTON, PRINTER, No. 75, MARKET STREET.

1856.

Officers of the Hospital.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

THOMAS S. KIRKBRIDE, M. D.,
FREDERICK WATTS,
THOMAS F. BETTON, M. D.,
A. J. JONES,
A. O. HIESTER,
HAMILTON ALRICKS,
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GEORGE W. PORTER, M. D.
JOHN L. ATLEE, M. D.,

SUPERINTENDENT AND PHYSICIAN—JOHN CURWEN, M. D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS—WILLIAM R. DE WITT, Jr., M. D.,
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MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }
Harrisburg, January 13, 1856. }

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania :

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith transmit the fifth annual report of the trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital, with the accompanying documents.

JAS. POLLOCK.



REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

To his Excellency, JAMES POLLOCK,

Governor of the State of Pennsylvania :

In obedience to the requirements of the by-laws of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, the undersigned, members of the board of trustees of the institution, respectfully submit their fifth annual report.

At the commencement of the year 1855, there were two hundred and fourteen patients in the institution, since which one hundred and sixty-four have been received, and one hundred and twenty-eight have been discharged or died, leaving two hundred and fifty under care at the date of this report.

Of those who were admitted during the year, seventy-one were sent to the hospital by the public authorities, and ninety-three were supported by their friends. Of those discharged, fifty-two were supported by the public authorities, and seventy-six by their friends. Of the whole number discharged, twenty-six were cured, seventy-three in various stages of improvement, and twenty-nine died.

From the report of the superintendent, herewith submitted, and to which we beg leave to refer for various valuable remarks and interesting details of the operations of the hospital, it will be seen that there has been as many as two hundred and sixty-four patients in the building at one time, and that the number of males under care has been as high as one hundred and forty-eight, so that one wing of the institution has been filled already, and there is little reason to doubt but that the wards for females will at an early day be in a similar situation. Under no circumstances will it be desirable to have more than three hundred patients in the hospital, for the evils resulting from crowding such an establishment are too great to be justified by any claims of expediency.

The board of trustees would, therefore, on the present occasion, renew their suggestions heretofore made, that steps should at once be taken for providing a new State institution for the insane west of the Alleghenies, as it must be obvious to all that the present hospital can only for a short time meet the demands that will be made upon it from the central and eastern parts of the State. Pennsylvania, in common with most of her sister Commonwealths, having commenced the noble work of providing accommodations for this pe-

cularly afflicted class of her citizens, cannot stop with buildings sufficient to receive only a portion of those who have equal claims on her bounty; and the intelligence and benevolence of her citizens cannot fail to regard with favor any expenditures required to effect this object in the most thorough and enlightened manner. Universal experience has clearly demonstrated that a very large proportion of the insane can be treated successfully only in institutions specially prepared for their reception, and the means employed are so different from those required for other diseases, that structures entirely distinct from those devoted to other purposes are indispensable, if the best results are to be obtained.

During the year just closed, no convicts have been received from the penitentiaries of the State. The experience of this board continues to be very decided, that unless a distinct building is provided—and which, after all, must have more the character of a prison than a modern hospital—very few cases of this description can, with justice to the other patients, or safety to the community, be received into an institution which admits all classes of the insane. It is really much easier to provide a small hospital ward for insane convicts within the walls of a prison, than to convert into a prison the wards of a well regulated hospital for the insane; and the restrictions to which this particular class must necessarily be subjected in the latter, are greater than would be required in a good prison enclosure. With the utmost vigilance that could be used, several of the insane convicts received here from the Eastern Penitentiary have escaped, and none of them have been recovered; so that with other evils, the community are left exposed to a class of men who, without being responsible for their actions, are often particularly dangerous in their propensities.

Although the institution, in a large part of its arrangements, is admirably calculated for the objects aimed at by its erection, still, experience has clearly shown that it also has many imperfections, and some of these are of so important a character that their continuance cannot fail to prove seriously detrimental. Among these, perhaps the most prominent, is the very inefficient supply of water for cooking, baths, water closets and other domestic purposes, but especially as a means of extinguishing fire, should such a terrible calamity at any time befall the institution. The first mode employed was a very large hydraulic ram, but which, with its connections, was soon shown to be entirely inadequate, although it had answered a good purpose during the progress of the building. To remedy this defect at the smallest possible cost, a pump was placed near the creek, and by means of a very long piston rod, worked by the steam engine in the wash-house, was made to raise one thousand gallons per hour, and which, by being kept constantly in operation, furnished enough for the ordinary purposes of the institution, but none for any extraordinary emergency, nor the slightest protection in case of fire. Under these circumstances, plans were prepared for permanent works of such a character that an abundant supply might be relied on at all times, and of a capacity to

furnish whatever might be necessary in case of fire occurring in any part of the buildings. It was believed that no expenditure required to effect these important objects could be regarded by any reflecting man as extravagant, or as a misapplication of the public funds, intended, as they would be, to give efficacy and security to one of the noblest charities of the State, to protect her citizens confined there from a calamity too shocking to be thought of, and to insure the safety of her valuable property.

It was therefore with deep regret that the board of trustees found themselves, from the want of an appropriation, unable to carry out these plans, and compelled to resort to another experiment, which seemed likely to be much less costly, but which at the same time they felt assured presented only a moderate prospect of complete success. An artesian well was commenced and prosecuted till it had reached a depth of three hundred and eighteen feet, most of the distance through rock so hard that the progress of the work was necessarily slow, and the expense much greater than had been anticipated. A pump having been connected with the engine, the hospital has since received from this source, almost its entire supply of water for every purpose. The present capacity of the well, with the fixtures now connected with it, appears to be about twenty-four thousand gallons per day, and although this meets the ordinary demands of the institution, still it is but too obvious that there is an uncertainty respecting the steadiness of the supply, and that it cannot be at all relied upon for the purpose of extinguishing fire. Fully convinced that this is not as it should be, that it is neither right nor comports with the character of our great Commonwealth, the board of trustees feel it their duty once more to place on record their unanimous conviction of the necessity of entirely new works, which they have no doubt will permanently and adequately supply the institution with good water. Whenever the Legislature shall see fit to make a specific appropriation of \$7,500 for this purpose—for which sum the whole can be completed—this deficiency, which has so long been a source of anxiety to all connected with the institution, will be promptly removed. The board fully believe that the best arrangements are always cheapest in the end, and may add, that the money expended in attempts to effect this object at a small cost, would, if properly expended in the commencement, have secured to the institution, from its opening, all that is now desired.

Although the original construction of the hospital was not, in some respects, the best calculated for a perfect system of heating and ventilation, still the subsequent action of the building commissioners in deciding upon the use of steam pipe distributed through air chambers in the cellar, did what they could to obviate original deficiencies. The extension of the building has imposed too much work on the apparatus now in use, and renders very desirable an extension of the boiler surface to secure greater efficiency and durability to the whole; which, after five years' use, it is desirable should be thoroughly examined, and to some extent re-arranged, where experience has shown that

improvements can be readily made. To do what is desirable, it is estimated will require an expenditure of \$2,000.

Upon the opening of the hospital, and after mature deliberation and consultation with many who were deeply interested in the prosperity of the institution, it was resolved to place the charge for board and attendance of patients sent by townships or counties at a very low rate, and to look to an annual appropriation from the State for whatever deficiency might arise from this cause. This course, which had proved popular in adjoining States, and tended to diffuse more widely the usefulness of the institution, has seemed to be generally satisfactory; but the very great increase in the price of nearly every article consumed in the hospital, has added largely to its expenses, and made necessary much greater appropriations than were originally anticipated:

This low rate of board for indigent patients is still believed to be best and most satisfactory to the public, and it is to be hoped that the liberality of the State authorities will allow it to be continued. Without adequate appropriations from the State, however, it will unquestionably be necessary to add largely to the charges for these patients, although it is to be feared that any material increase of price will bear onerously on many districts, as well as on various individuals of moderate means, who are desirous of paying for their indigent friends at the rates at which they would be received, if sent by counties and townships.

In making out their estimates for the support of the hospital, and for the repairs and improvements which a just regard to the best interests of the afflicted and the community seemed to require, the board of trustees have invariably asked for the smallest appropriation with which they believed it possible to conduct the hospital in an economical and efficient manner. It is a source of deep regret that the appropriations made have in so many instances been much below the amount asked for; and, as a necessary consequence, the income of the institution has been just so much below its expenses; and besides the various annoyances arising from its being in debt, it has been unable to avail itself of the advantages which always result from paying cash for every purchase. The appropriation of 1854 was \$5,000 below the estimate of the board, while that of 1855 was \$10,000 below the amount which was required and asked for.

Another source of difficulty, and which has tended to embarrass the finances of the institution very seriously, has arisen from the fact, that while the by-laws require that all payments for board should be made in advance, this condition has rarely been complied with, especially for patients sent by the public authorities, and great trouble has very often been experienced in making collections even when much over due. The amount now due by counties, townships and individuals for the board and attendance of patients, as shown by the accompanying list, is \$14,415 68, and which, if it had been paid as required by the regulations of the institution, would have relieved it of much of its embarrassments. The expedients heretofore resorted to to secure the

prompt settlement of these accounts, have not resulted satisfactorily, and the trustees would respectfully urge upon the Legislature the importance of the early passage of an act authorizing the treasurer to bring suits for the amounts due, in the courts at the seat of government, as is already done for debts due the Commonwealth, and which alone they believe likely to effect the object satisfactorily.

In connection with the subject of the finances of the institution, it is also to be borne in mind that the late period of the session at which the appropriation bill is passed, and the funds received from the treasury, makes it necessary that provision should be made not only for the current year, but also for five or six months of the next.

From the accounts of the treasurer herewith presented, it will be seen that the total receipts from all sources during the year, embracing the balance in the treasury, January 1, 1855, \$357 37, have been \$58,224 08, and the total payments for the same period amount to \$68,907 26, leaving a balance due the treasurer of \$10,683 18 against the hospital. The other liabilities of the institution at the present time amount to \$3,500, and the debts due to it, as before remarked, are \$14,415 68; but on these it will not be safe to place reliance for the present year, unless there is a certainty of the conditions of payment prescribed in the by-laws being completely carried out.

An extraordinary source of expense during the year arose from a tornado which passed directly in the course of the hospital buildings, and besides almost destroying the carriage house, unroofed one of the patients' museums and reading rooms, and did considerable damage to the portico, roof and other parts of the main building.

After mature deliberation, the board of trustees believe that for the payment of the salaries of the officers, and for the support of the hospital, an appropriation of \$15,000 will be required; to supply deficiency in the income of the past year, caused by the inadequacy of the last appropriation, \$10,000; for repairing the effects of the tornado in June last, \$3,000; for repairing and improving the steam heating arrangements, \$2,000; and for other necessary repairs and improvements and for new furniture, an appropriation of \$3,000.

These amounts the board of trustees believe to be indispensably necessary for the settlement of past indebtedness, and the proper working of the institution during the coming year; and they deem it right to express their conviction that granting a smaller sum will be merely continuing the hospital in a state of pecuniary embarrassment, extremely annoying to its officers, rendering more difficult its economical management, and lessening its efficiency and usefulness.

Regarding themselves as the agents of the Commonwealth in the management of this great trust, intended for the benefit of every class of citizens and of every part of the State, they have been fully sensible of their responsibility to see that there is a wise expenditure of the means placed at their disposal; but at the same time they have also felt quite sure that they were relieved

from all responsibility for the losses and difficulties which may result from their not being furnished with all that is necessary to carry on the institution in the very best manner. When means are provided to relieve the hospital from the pecuniary difficulties with which from its opening it has, to a greater or less extent, been embarrassed, the board believe it will be found to be conducted in all respects with a wise economy and judicious liberality.

The present board have great satisfaction in endorsing the unanimous testimony of their predecessors, as to the ability, zeal and fidelity of the superintendent, and also to his efforts to produce the most favorable results, often under very discouraging circumstances.

In addition to their own frequent personal observation of the mode in which the internal affairs of the institution have been managed, and the best interests of the afflicted cared for, the board of trustees have the satisfaction of referring to the report of the able and intelligent special committee of the Senate, who, after a careful and minute examination of the institution, its accounts and management, had no hesitation in expressing their conviction of the necessity of the large expenditures which have been made, their ready appreciation of the causes to which they were attributable, and bearing a decided testimony to the ability and fidelity of those to whom its immediate management has been intrusted.

In conclusion, the board of trustees would again renew their earnest commendation of this great charity, springing, as it has, from the necessities of the times, and from the liberality and philanthropy of the State, and giving health and happiness to the homes of her citizens in every district of the Commonwealth, to the fostering care and liberal and enlightened support of the Executive and the Legislature, to whom it is necessary to look in every year for the means to secure some of the results which all have a right to expect, and which alone are worthy of Pennsylvania, distinguished as she has been from the days of her illustrious founder, for her humane care of the afflicted, and her deep interest in all works of benevolence.

A. O. HIESTER,
A. J. JONES,
GEORGE W. PORTER,
SAMUEL JONES,
GEORGE DOCK,
HAMILTON ALRICKS,
THOMAS S. KIRKBRIDE,
F. A. MUHLENBERG,
THOMAS F. BETTON

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Trustees of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital :

GENTLEMEN:—In obedience to the requirement of the by-laws, the annual statement of the condition of the hospital is respectfully presented.

The number of patients in the hospital on the 31st of December, 1854, was two hundred and fourteen—one hundred and twenty-seven males and eighty-seven females.

The number admitted during the year 1855, was one hundred and sixty-four—ninety-eight males and sixty-six females; consequently, the number under treatment during the year was three hundred and seventy-eight.

During the year 1855, one hundred and twenty-eight patients were discharged—eighty-seven males and forty-one females; leaving in the hospital, on 31st of December, 1855, two hundred and fifty patients—one hundred and thirty-eight males and one hundred and twelve females.

Of those discharged the number restored was.	26
Improved	30
Stationary	43
Died	29

Death was occasioned in seventeen cases by the exhaustion produced by the continuance of the mental disorder; in four cases by epilepsy, in four cases by paralysis, in two cases by exhaustive mania, in one case by consumption, and in one case by dysentery.

The general health of the household was remarkably good, and though the proportion of deaths appears large, they occurred, in the great majority of cases, in those whose constitutions had been worn down by the exhausting influence of the disorder from which they had been long suffering.

It is a source of constant regret that the friends should remove so large a number during the convalescent period, before they are entirely restored, and when they are experiencing the greatest benefit from the course of treatment they have received. They have just reached that state when the controlling power of their disorder being broken, they are able to see, in part at least, the reason and the necessity of the course which has been pursued, and as they regain the full possession of their powers, they can properly appreciate the motives of all those with whom they have been associated. But it too often happens that, leaving the hospital partially restored, they misunderstand and misinterpret the motives and acts not only of their friends who

placed them in the hospital, but of all in the institution who have been in any way connected with their treatment, and these distorted views and feelings will influence all their actions and conversations, and they will thus be the means, very frequently, of doing an injury to those who have been actuated only by the best motives.

Another subject heretofore dwelt upon, but to which attention cannot be too often or too strongly directed, is the neglect on the part of the friends, or of those on whom the care of the unfortunate individual devolves, to provide effective and appropriate treatment in the early stages of the disorder. As in other bodily diseases, the severity of the symptoms may be mitigated, and the course of the disorder very frequently shortened, by the judicious and prompt use of remedial measures, and the individual restored to soundness of mind, the comforts and enjoyments of home and social life, and to be a useful member of society, instead of becoming a burden to the community, and a source of distress and anxiety, if not of dread, to his family and friends. It is a fact as well established as any in the records of medicine, that three-fourths of all cases of mental disorders will be restored, if remedial measures are promptly and judiciously applied in the early stages.

In this connection it may not be amiss to refer to the feeling so commonly entertained in the community, that a disgrace attaches to those who have been in a hospital. Insanity is not a criminal offence, but a bodily disorder, which should be viewed in the same light, and is as amenable to proper remedial measures, as any other bodily disease, and no greater disgrace should attach to the one than to the other. The irresponsibility of the insane, and their liability, under the influence of some perverted and erroneous idea, to do some act prejudicial to themselves or to the community, should be an additional argument in favor of a resort to those means which may remove the cause of the disease, and at the same time guard society against the possibility of the occurrence of any untoward event from such a source.

The MENTAL DISORDER of the patients admitted may be thus classified :

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania acute.....	83	56	139
Do..chronic.....	125	62	187
Do..epileptic.....	17	8	25
Do..puerperal.....		8	8
Monomania.....	19	5	24
Melancholy.....	83	91	174
Dementia.....	41	17	58
Imbecility.....	4	2	6
Idiocy.....	2	1	3
Delirium.....	1	1	2
	375	251	626

In many cases which have been brought to the hospital, we have been unable to obtain any previous history of the patient, and in other cases the statements are so vague and unsatisfactory, that in a very large proportion we are without the means of ascertaining even the supposed cause of the mental disturbance.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ill health.....	27	35	62
Domestic trouble.....	31	45	76
Grief.....		3	3
Millerism.....		3	3
Spiritual rappings.....	1		1
Excessive study.....	2	1	3
Disappointment.....	3		3
Over exertion.....	7	1	8
Epilepsy.....	16	8	24
Fright.....	1	5	6
Intemperance.....	21	1	22
Religious excitement.....	4	2	6
Puerperal.....		15	15
Opium eating.....	1	1	2
Loss of sleep.....	2	1	3
Disease of the brain.....	7	1	8
Failure in business.....	2		2
Anxiety.....	3	1	4
Disordered menstruation.....		15	15
Injury of the head.....	7	2	9
Loss of money.....	2		2
Ill treatment.....	1	1	2
Masturbation.....	11		11
Dissipation.....	1		1
Novel reading.....		2	2
Exposure to the sun.....	2		2
Unknown.....	223	108	331
	375	251	626

The PLACE OF BIRTH is given in the annexed table as accurately as could be ascertained.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Pennsylvania.....	276	196	472
England.....	5	8	13
Scotland.....	2	.....	2
Ireland.....	40	22	62
Germany.....	26	8	34
Wales.....	5	3	8
Italy.....	1	.....	1
Belgium.....	1	.....	1
West Indies.....	.....	1	1
Virginia.....	.....	2	2
Maryland.....	3	1	4
Delaware.....	.....	1	1
New York.....	8	5	13
North Carolina.....	1	.....	1
Ohio.....	1	.....	1
Iowa.....	1	.....	1
Louisiana.....	.....	1	1
Maine.....	1	1	2
Massachusetts.....	1	1	2
New Jersey.....	1	.....	1
Connecticut.....	1	.....	1
New Hampshire.....	1	.....	1
Vermont.....	.....	1	1
	375	251	626

The SOCIAL CONDITION is as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married.....	129	118	247
Widowed.....	19	30	49
Single.....	227	103	330
	375	251	626

The length of time the INSANITY had been manifest before admission, is shown in the annexed table.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
One year and less.....	164	124	288
Two years.....	55	42	97
Three years.....	35	15	50
Four years.....	14	5	19
Five years.....	36	18	54
Six years.....	15	7	22
Seven years.....	6	5	11
Eight years.....	6	2	8
Nine years.....	3	1	4
Ten years.....	21	13	34
Eleven years.....	1	.....	1
Twelve years.....	4	3	7
Thirteen years.....	2	2	4
Fourteen years.....	.....	1	1
Fifteen years.....	5	3	8
Sixteen years.....	.....	1	1
Seventeen years.....	2	.....	2
Twenty years.....	3	6	9
Twenty-two years.....	1	.....	1
Twenty-three years.....	.....	1	1
Twenty-seven years.....	1	.....	1
Thirty-five years.....	1	2	3
	375	251	626

OCCUPATION.

MALES.

Sailors.....	2	Miners.....	4
Students.....	4	Teachers.....	5
Farmers.....	121	Physicians.....	4
Tailors.....	9	Shoemakers.....	9
Laborers.....	91	Glass blower.....	1
Apprentice.....	1	Book binder.....	1
Brickmaker.....	1	Boat builder.....	1
Coopers.....	3	Plasterer.....	1
Lumberman.....	1	Blacksmiths.....	6
Umbrella maker.....	1	Masons.....	6
Dyer.....	1	Weavers.....	4
Tobacconists.....	3	Livery stable keeper.....	1
Clerks.....	4	Pedler.....	1
Musician.....	1	Painters.....	3
Merchants.....	9	Marines.....	2
Boatmen.....	2	Artist.....	1
Saddlers.....	2	Author.....	1
Machinist.....	1	Tinner.....	1
Lawyers.....	3	Butcher.....	2
Stone cutter.....	1	Millwright.....	1
Printer.....	1	Gold beater.....	1
Wheelwrights.....	3	Nailer.....	1
Moulder.....	1	No occupation.....	39
Cabinet makers.....	2		
Carpenters.....	9		375
Clergyman.....	2		

FEMALES.

Wife of carpenters.....	5	Wife of lawyer.....	1
Do...chairmakers.....	1	Do...blacksmith.....	4
Do...miller.....	1	Do...laborer.....	21
Do...shoemaker.....	5	Do...clerk.....	3
Do...tailor.....	2	Do...merchant.....	11
Do...mason.....	2	Do...tanner.....	2
Do...miner.....	2	Do...clergymen.....	2
Do...engineer.....	1	Housekeeper.....	1
Do...physician.....	1	Teachers.....	3
Domestics.....	6	Daughters of farmers.....	20
Tailoress.....	1	Wife of printer.....	1
Wife of pedler.....	1	Milliner.....	1
Do...lumberman.....	1	No occupation.....	101
Seamstress.....	1		
Wife of farmers.....	50		251

It would seem, from a glance at the above table, that in no class of the community does insanity prevail so extensively as in that devoted to agriculture.

The surprise at this state of things arises in great part from the general prevalence of the belief that no class enjoy so tranquil a life, and so little disturbed by perplexing cares and anxious expectations. The duties of each day appear fixed by the particular season of the year in which they may fall, and everything is regulated by the changes of day and night, and of the seasons, in their unvarying round, so that all which is necessary for man is to

avail himself of the bounties so lavishly spread around him. In no other condition does there appear so fair a field for the cultivation of all the domestic virtues, and of everything which would increase the comforts and happiness of home and social life.

Nor is the general belief in this instance erroneous. In Pennsylvania, the farmers form nearly one-twelfth part of the whole population, or by far the largest class in the community, so that the whole number reported as insane bears a very small ratio to the whole class.

In addition to this, it must also be considered that there are many in delicate health, or in whom some predisposition to insanity exists, who engage in farming with the view of improving their health, or who hope, by avoiding the exciting scenes of city life in the calm and healthful occupations of the country, to ward off the so much dreaded evil. It will, moreover, be found that very many cases of disordered mind, reported as belonging to this class, occur in those who have neglected their appropriate duties and engaged in something entirely foreign to their calling, and for which they are mentally and physically entirely unfitted.

The following table, showing the period at which the INSANITY was manifested, is presented as a matter of interest. Though comparatively limited from the small number included, it serves to show that the predisposition to insanity is greatest at that period of life when the mental and physical powers are in their fullest development, and are most fully and powerfully exercised.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 10 years of age.....	4	5	9
Between 10 and 20.....	40	34	74
Do... 20 and 30.....	91	60	151
Do... 30 and 40.....	110	72	182
Do... 40 and 50.....	79	52	131
Do... 50 and 60.....	34	24	58
Do... 60 and 70.....	12	2	14
Do... 70 and 80.....	5	2	7
	375	251	626

On the afternoon of the 16th of June, a violent tornado passed over this section, which did considerable damage to the hospital buildings. Its general direction was from north-west to south-east, and it was confined to a very narrow limit, and its violence seemed to have been spent on three or four places only.

One-half of the roof of the carriage house, which was of slate, was torn off, and the timbers and slate thrown nearly one hundred feet; part of the wall of the western end of that building was blown in, and the whole front so shattered that it was necessary to take it down.

The north museum was completely unroofed, the roof being lifted up bodily

and thrown some distance from the walls and broken to pieces, the tin being torn off and scattered in different directions over the adjoining grounds, some of it having been carried a distance of nearly two hundred feet.

The slate of the northern portion of the portico of the centre building was in great measure blown off, and the portico itself, by the violence of the gale, started from the main building. In several other parts of the roof the slate was entirely blown off, and almost all the spouting on the western side of the building was injured. No part of the roof which came in the line of greatest violence of the wind escaped injury, the force with which the detached slate were carried, having driven them in some places through the other slate, and in other places breaking them so that it was necessary to remove them.

About one-fourth of the fencing enclosing the grounds immediately adjoining the buildings, was blown down, and nearly all the largest trees, which serve to break the force of the north winds, were prostrated.

Fortunately no one received any injury, though the roar of the wind and the noise produced by the rattling of the broken slate on the roof, and the breaking of glass, was such as to very much frighten all who heard it.

The operations of the FARM are shown by the following table of receipts and expenditures:

RECEIPTS.

Potatoes, 1700 bushels.....	\$850 00
Oats, 1200 bushels.....	600 00
Wheat, 600 bushels.....	900 00
Wheat straw.....	50 00
Oat straw.....	100 00
Corn fodder.....	30 00
Milk, 10,859 gallons.....	2,714 75
Eggs.....	34 20
Stock sold.....	160 00
Total receipts.....	<u>5,438 95</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Stock.....	\$185 20
Feed for stock, (hay, bran and shorts).....	2,916 75
Farming implements.....	175 00
Lime, &c.....	116 11
Seed wheat and potatoes.....	440 00
Improvements, fencing, &c.....	194 31
Smithwork.....	102 37
New harness and repairs.....	105 13
Wages of farmer, &c.....	586 05
Total expenditures.....	<u>4,820 92</u>

The steam boilers for heating the hospital having now been in use five winters, will require a careful examination during the coming summer; the fire walls will need to be renewed, and other repairs and improvements to increase the efficiency of the heating apparatus. All these improvements are imperatively demanded by every consideration of safety and economy.

All the wood work of the building will need to be repainted, to preserve it in good order.

I would desire to call especial attention to the necessity of providing some more efficient protection against fire. The present supply of water, though sufficient for the ordinary uses of the institution, would be very defective in case of fire; and if the supply were ample, the means of carrying quickly and in large amount to any required part, are almost entirely wanting. The sad results in other institutions from the neglect of this provision, are but too well known to require more than the simple notice. The present number of patients, and the prospective increase, serve to augment the risk and danger from fire, and call loudly for that protection which every dictate of humanity and benevolence demand should be provided in the most ample manner.

By a resolution of the last Legislature, one of the cabinets of geological specimens made by the geological survey, was directed to be deposited in one of the museums attached to the hospital.

The collection is large, numbering over five thousand specimens, and is quite rich in the peculiar mineral products of the State. It is, however, to be regretted, that many of the finest specimens called for by the catalogue, should have been lost.

To Wm. Colder, Jr., of Harrisburg, we are under obligations for a fine engraving, some books, a horse and some chickens; to H. J. Stahle, of Gettysburg, for three flying squirrels, for the amusement of the patients; to H. W. Channing, of New York, for several books; to Mrs. M. Royer, of Philadelphia, for a handsome pyramid of shell work; to W. Metzgar, John Smith and A. Liebtreu, of Harrisburg, for chickens, eggs and ducks; to John Taylor, of Bradford county, for a contribution to the library, and to others who have manifested their interest by their kindness and liberality.

At Christmas, through the liberality of friends in Harrisburg and Philadelphia, an ample supply of all the good things of the season was provided for our whole household; and though they were prevented by the inclemency of the weather from receiving the good wishes and thanks of those whose pleasure they promoted, we can assure them they were by no means forgotten, but gratefully remembered. To the Amateur Glee Club of Harrisburg, and also the Eintracht, we are under obligations for concerts volunteered by them.

The following newspapers have been regularly received during the year. Occasional numbers of others have also been received, and our only regret is that they were not regularly continued.

Washington Examiner.	Saturday Morning Post, Pittsburg.
Washington Commonwealth.	Weekly Union, do.
Lewisburg Chronicle.	Borough Item, Harrisburg.
Miltonian.	Morning Herald, do.
Genius of Liberty, Uniontown.	Penn'a Telegraph, do.
Democratic Sentinel, do.	Patriot and Union, do.
Bradford Reporter.	Church Advocate, do.
Waynesburg Eagle.	Erie Gazette.
Waynesburg Messenger.	Presbyterian Banner, Philadelphia.
Columbia Democrat, Bloomsburg.	Norristown Register.
Luzerne Union, Wilkesbarre.	Democratic Standard, Hollidaysburg.
Record of the Times, do.	Repository & Whig, Chambersburg.
Jeffersonian, West Chester.	Transcript, do.
American Republican, do.	Huntingdon Globe.
Independent Whig, Lancaster.	Democrat and Sentinel, Ebensburg.
Lancasterian, do.	Independent Democrat, Mercer.
Intelligencer, do.	Republican Banner, Conneautville.
Columbia Spy, Columbia.	Lawrence Journal, New Castle.
Mining Register, Pottsville.	Muncy Luminary.
Penn'a Republican, York.	Warren Ledger.
Gazette, do.	Young's Waterford Despatch.
People's Advocate, do.	Republican Compiler, Gettysburg.
Democratic Press, do.	Christian Instructor, Philadelphia.
Lewistown Gazette.	Banner of the Covenant, do.
Bucks, Chester and Montgomery Ledger.	

Our thanks are due to the clergy of Harrisburg, and also to those from a distance, who have frequently officiated during the year.

David Smith, the steward, after having faithfully discharged the duties of his situation, resigned on the first of December, 1855.

Dr. Wm. R. De Witt, Jr., and Dr. S. Preston Jones, the assistant physicians, and Mrs. Mary Ann Wilt, the matron, by their zeal and fidelity to the interests of the institution, have merited the warmest approbation of all.

The attendants and others connected with the institution have discharged the duties respectively assigned them with fidelity, and a desire to promote the welfare of the hospital.

In looking back over the year which has closed, we have great reason to be thankful for the degree of success which has attended our labors, and the mercies we have received ; and to that Almighty Power who guides and governs all things, would we continue to look for the wisdom and strength so needful to enable us to discharge aright the duties assigned us.

JNO. CURWEN.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital:

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit to you a statement, in detail, of all the receipts and expenditures of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital for the year ending December 31, 1855, accompanied by the necessary vouchers. I also submit the following abstract of the same, with the steward's statement of articles purchased for the use of the hospital, for which orders have been issued.

ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Receipts.

Appropriation by the State.....	\$25,000 00
Loan obtained from the Harrisburg Bank.....	1,404 26
Revenue from hospital for board of patients and articles sold..	31,462 45
Balance in the treasury, January 1, 1855.....	357 37
Total.....	<u>58,224 08</u>

Expenditures.

Cash paid salaries of officers due in 1854.....	\$1,087 50	
Do.....do.....do....1855.....	2,062 50	
Do....orders issued in 1854, and unpaid.....	462 74	
Do....Harrisburg Bank, a loan of 1854.....	3,000 00	
Do.....do.....do....1855.....	1,406 26	
Do....orders issued in 1855 and incidentals...	60,784 26	
Do....expenses incurred by the board of trustees,	104 00	
Balance due to treasurer, December 31, 1855.....		10,683 18
	<u>68,907 26</u>	<u>68,907 26</u>

The foregoing statement of orders issued in 1855, embraces two hundred dollars paid for the purchase of a small tract of land adjoining the hospital ground; also, the interest on the loans made by the board. There is now due to your treasurer, as shown by this statement, ten thousand six hundred and eighty-three dollars and eighteen cents. In addition to this, the superintendent informs me that the bills outstanding, with the salaries of officers due the first instant, will amount to about thirty-five hundred dollars.

Very respectfully yours,

JOHN A. WEIR, *Treasurer.*

HARRISBURG, *January 11, 1856.*

We, the subscribers, appointed by the board of trustees of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, to audit the account of John A. Weir, treasurer of the board, do certify, that we have examined said account for the year ending December 31, 1855, with the vouchers accompanying the same, and find it to be correct.

GEORGE DOCK,
A. J. JONES.

HARRISBURG, *January 11, 1856.*

STEWARD'S STATEMENT.

Farm.

Wages of farmer and laborers.....	\$586 05	
Improvements and fencing.....	194 31	
Seed.....	440 00	
Smithwork.....	102 37	
Manure, &c.....	116 11	
Implements.....	175 00	
Land purchased.....	200 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,813 84

Live stock, &c.

Stock.....	185 20	
Feed for stock.....	2,916 75	
Harness.....	105 13	
	<hr/>	3,207 08

Wages.

Attendants on patients.....	6,289 97	
Cooks and housemaids.....	1,173 05	
Washerwomen.....	1,070 82	
Engineer.....	474 63	
Firemen.....	215 60	
Carpenter.....	383 33	
Baker.....	199 00	
Jobber.....	182 00	
	<hr/>	9,988 40

Household Expenses.

Meat—92,638 pounds.....	\$6,711 43	
Fish.....	319 06	
Eggs.....	127 09	
Butter—13,143 pounds.....	2,839 42	
Cheese.....	40 36	
Fruit.....	648 75	
Meal—corn and buckwheat.....	64 25	
Flour—565 barrels.....	5,649 87	
Rice—2,181 pounds.....	193 00	
Salt.....	33 16	
Spices.....	85 84	
Vinegar.....	57 50	
Sugar—20,667 pounds.....	1,531 56	
Molasses—802 gallons.....	342 75	
Tea—1,753 pounds.....	790 54	
Coffee—7,285 pounds.....	830 85	
Furniture and bedding.....	3,368 23	
Coal.....	3,387 62	
Candles.....	337 05	
Gas.....	934 08	
Soap.....	12 60	
Starch and soda.....	123 45	
Lard—2,189 pounds.....	222 35	
Crackers.....	67 94	
Hops.....	33 67	
Dried beef.....	41 30	
Hams, 10,168 pounds.....	1,193 92	
Potatoes.....	177 68	
Sausage, 386½ pounds.....	38 38	
Hominy.....	22 13	
Beans.....	60 20	
Applebutter.....	21 90	
Olive oil.....	7 50	
Ice.....	10 00	
	<hr/>	\$30,325 43

Medicine.

Medicines.....	\$882 63	
Porter.....	90 00	
Wine and brandy.....	40 25	
	<hr/>	1,012 88

Garden.

Wages of gardener, &c.	\$357 80	
Seeds and plants.	156 60	
Tools.	66 91	
	<hr/>	\$581 31

Repairs and Improvements.

Repairs to buildings.	1,431 88	
Masonry and materials.	775 66	
Plastering and material.	262 00	
Bricklaying (sewer).	187 62	
Whitewashing.	75 37	
Repairs to machinery.	289 68	
Wheelwright.	184 62	
Machinists' tools.	166 83	
Belting.	109 60	
Ironmongery.	708 46	
Hardware.	314 85	
Locks.	101 20	
Carpentry.	168 22	
Lumber.	477 38	
Repair of kitchen ranges.	60 12	
Painting dome.	115 00	
	<hr/>	5,428 49

Incidentals.

Clothing and material for clothing for patients.	5,193 83	
Printing.	162 65	
Postage.	141 84	
Stationery.	89 61	
Freight.	188 29	
Paints, oils and glass.	444 61	
Hardware.	271 59	
Repairing well.	186 00	
Undertaker's bill.	394 00	
Fire engine.	450 00	
Sundries.	698 99	
Refunded boarding.	205 42	
	<hr/>	8,426 83
		<hr/>
		60,784 26

BONDS AND FORMS.

FORM OF BOND FOR THE COUNTIES AND TOWNSHIPS.

State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg.

WHEREAS, _____ of _____ of
the county of _____ has been admitted a patient in the
State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg, we
_____ the directors of the poor of the county
of _____ in behalf of the inhabitants of said county,
do hereby promise _____ treasurer of said
hospital, to pay him or his successor in said office, the sum of
_____ dollars and _____ cents per week, for the board of said
_____ so long as he shall continue a patient in said hospital, with
such extra charges as may be occasioned by _____ requiring more than
ordinary care and attention, to provide for _____ suitable clothing, and to
pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for
by the steward of the said hospital, and to remove _____ from said hospital
whenever the room occupied by _____ shall be required for a class of patients
having preference by law to be received into said hospital; and if he shall
be removed at the request of _____ before the expiration
of six calendar months after admission, to pay board for twenty-six weeks,
unless he shall be sooner cured. Also, to pay, not exceeding fifty dollars, for
all damages he may do to the furniture or other property of said hospital,
and for reasonable charges in case of elopement, and funeral charges in case
of death.

Payment to be made quarterly, in advance, on the fifteenth day of March,
June, September and December, and at the time of removal, with interest on
each bill from and after the time it becomes due.

Witness our hands this _____ day of _____ A. D. 18 ____.

} *Directors of the Poor of the county of*

FORM OF BOND FOR PRIVATE PATIENT.

Form of Physician's Certificate.

I, _____ of _____ do hereby certify
 that I have this day seen and examined _____ of
 _____ in the county of _____
 and believe _____ to be insane, and a proper patient to be sent to the State
 Lunatic Hospital.

M. D.

18 .

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION.

I, _____ of _____ hereby request
 that _____ of _____ the patient
 above named, may be admitted as a patient into the State Lunatic Hospital.

18

BOND.

Know all men by these presents, that we _____ of _____ in the
 county of _____ are held and firmly bound unto _____
 treasurer of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital,
 and his successors in office, in the sum of five hundred dollars, for the pay-
 ment of which, we jointly and severally bind ourselves by these presents.

Sealed with our seals, and dated the _____ day of

18 .

WHEREAS, _____ of _____ of
 the county of _____ and who is insane, has been admitted
 a patient in the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, at Harrisburg: Now,
 therefore, the condition of this obligation is, that if the said obligors shall
 pay to the said treasurer, or his successor in office, the sum of _____
 dollars and _____ cents per week, for the board of said patient, so long
 as _____ shall continue in said hospital, with such extra charges as may be
 occasioned by _____ requiring more than ordinary care and attention, and
 shall provide for _____ suitable clothing, and shall pay for all such necessary
 articles of clothing as shall be procured for _____ by the steward of said hos-
 pital, and shall remove _____ from said hospital whenever required to do so
 by the superintendent, and if he shall be removed by the request of either of
 us, or by any one before the expiration of three calendar months after recep-

tion, then if said obligors pay board for thirteen weeks, unless should be sooner cured, and if they also pay, not exceeding fifty dollars, for all damages may do to the furniture, or other property of the hospital, and for reasonable charges in case of death; such payment for board and clothing to be made in advance quarterly, on the fifteenth day of March, June, September and December in each year, and at the time of removal, with interest on each bill from and after the time it becomes due, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in force.

[L. S.]

[L. S.]

Signed and sealed in presence of

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

1. Preparatory to the admission of a patient (unless when committed by order of a court,) the superintendent shall be furnished with the certificate of a physician, that he has seen and examined the individual, and believes him or her to be insane, with a request from a near relative or friend, that the patient may be received into the hospital, and a bond, with satisfactory security, for the payment of board and other expenses while in the institution. All private patients thus received, shall make a payment of thirteen weeks' board in advance, when brought to the hospital, and if taken away uncured, and against the advice and consent of the superintendent within that period, no part of said payment shall be refunded.

2. Whenever a patient is sent to the hospital by the order of any court, justice or judge, the order or warrant, or a copy thereof, by which such person is sent, shall be lodged with the superintendent.

3. Each patient, before admission, shall be made perfectly clean, and be free from vermin, or any contagious or infectious disease.

4. Each male patient shall be provided with at least three new shirts, a new and substantial coat, vest, and pantaloons of strong woollen cloth, three pair of woollen socks, a black stock or cravat, a good hat or cap, a pair of new shoes or boots, together with a comfortable outside garment.

5. Each female patient, in addition to the same quantity of under garments, shoes and stockings, shall have a flannel petticoat, two good dresses, also a cloak, or other outside garment. In case the patient is so much excited as not to admit of being thus clothed, other clothing that can be kept on, that is

comfortable and in sufficient quantity, with a change thereof, may be substituted.

6. It is very desirable that extra and better apparel should be sent with those accustomed to it, that when their health is improved, and when they attend religious worship, walk or ride out, their self-respect may be preserved.

In all cases, the patient's best clothing should be sent; it will be carefully preserved, and only used when deemed necessary for the purpose above mentioned. Jewelry, and all superfluous articles of dress, knives, &c. &c., should be left at home, as they are liable to be lost.

7. A written history of the case should be sent with the patient, and, if possible, some one acquainted with the individual should accompany him to the hospital, from whom minute but often essential particulars may be learned.

8. The price of board, including washing, mending and attendance, for all who are supported at the public charge, is two dollars and fifty cents per week. For private patients, or those supported by themselves or their friends, the price varies from three to ten dollars, according to the trouble and expense incurred, and according to their ability to pay. Higher prices are paid by a special agreement with the superintendent, for extra attention and accommodations. When patients are sent by the county or township authorities, payment is required at the time of admission for twenty-six weeks in advance, and quarterly afterwards. When the patient is supported by the friends, payments are required quarterly in advance.

9. A bond, with satisfactory sureties, will be required for the payment of the board and expenses, and for the removal of the patient when discharged, of all persons.

Those who bring friends, should be prepared to give such a bond; and if strangers, bring evidence of their responsibility.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

The friends of patients making application for admission into the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, at Harrisburg, are requested, with the assistance of the family physician, to annex full and complete answers to the following questions:

1. What is the patient's name?

What is the age?

Is single or married?

2. Where was born ?
Where is present residence ?
3. What is occupation ?
If a female, that of the husband or father.
4. When did the first symptoms of insanity occur, and in what manner ?
5. Is this the first attack ? if others, when and what were their duration ?
6. Has the patient any permanent hallucination ? and what is its nature ?
7. Has the patient any disposition to injure others ; if so, is it from pre-meditation or sudden passion ?
8. Does the propensity to suicide exist ? Has the patient ever made an attempt ? if so, in what manner ?
9. Has the patient a disposition to destroy clothing, furniture, &c. ?
Is the patient cleanly in habits ?
10. What was the patient's natural disposition ? Was there any peculiarity or eccentricity ?
11. Have any members of the family ever been insane ? On the father's or mother's side ?
12. Has the patient ever been addicted to the intemperate use of intoxicating drinks, opium or tobacco ? Does the patient indulge in any improper habits ?
13. Has the patient ever had an injury of the head, epilepsy, or any hereditary disease, sudden suppression of any eruption or accustomed discharge ?
14. What is the cause of this attack ?
15. Has any restraint or confinement been resorted to ? if so, of what kind, and for how long ?
16. Has the patient received any medical treatment ? has been bled, cupped or blistered ?
17. State any other particulars of the patient's history, which may have a bearing on the present attack.

